

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
Quarterly in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,
postal note, postal money order, or draft on New
York, will be at the risk of the sender.AGENTS.—We employ no agents. The National
Tribune has many subscription canvassers, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
confide their subscriptions to them must be their own
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
only on receipt of the subscription price.ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements will be
changed as often as desired, but each advertiser
should in every case give the ad. well as name and address.
Refusing subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any
corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial, and Home
affairs, and will be published in the Tribune, and
under the name of the contributor, unless otherwise
specified. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or un-
solicited articles, unless they are accompanied by a request
to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no
circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special rate.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1885

To any person who will send us

a club of ten new subscribers to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, we will present
a new G. A. R. watch, inclosed
in a handsome satin-lined case,
and warranted to keep accurate
time.General Sherman on The Tribune.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
To the Editor National Tribune:From the nature of the articles published
in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
sent me, I observe that it is published in the
interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In
this you have my hearty sympathy, and I
will endeavor in my own sphere of action to
co-operate with you in all practical mea-
sures to that end, without money and with-
out price. With great respect,
W. T. SHERMAN.

LAND OF THE AZTECS.

A Lady's Visit to the Halls

of the Montezumas.

Next week we shall publish an ex-
ceedingly bright and interesting account of
the trip of a lady to Mexico. The fair tourist
is one of the most brilliant women in fash-
ionable society and recounts her observa-
tions and experience in a charmingly vivacious
way that has given her a national
reputation as an entertaining conversational-
ist. The article will be profusely illus-
trated by original pictures, and will be as
interesting a contribution as has ever ap-
peared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE RED ACORN.

We are pleased to be able to offer to our
readers at a reduced rate Mr. John McElroy's
charming romance of "The Red Acorn." This
work stands pre-eminently at the head
of all novels founded on the great struggle
for the preservation of the Union, and a
perusal of the first few pages, which intro-
duces the hero of the story in a not very
flattering light, will insure its careful read-
ing until the last page, which brings him out
a man true and tried, and of the fiery ord of
Stone's River. But an interest in the late
war is by no means necessary to make "The
Red Acorn" popular, for it stands simply and
solely on its own merits as a superb literary
effort.

THE G. A. R. WATCH.

It is not often that a watch, and a hand-
some and reliable one at that, is given away,
but the NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now making
such an offer to any one sending ten prepaid
subscriptions. A club of this size can be got
up with very little trouble, as we send sam-
ple copies on application to all who desire to
canvass for subscribers. We also offer this
excellent watch and a year's subscription to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$3.50, and as
the price of the watch alone is \$1.50, we prac-
tically offer a year's subscription free.

LIFE OF LOGAN.

The life of Gen. John A. Logan we offer as
a present to the person sending us a club of
6 prepaid subscribers. We also offer this
excellent book, together with a year's sub-
scription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, for
\$1.60. The life of the eminent Illinois state-
man and soldier is a work that should have
a place in every household in the land, for it
is both instructive and interesting. Send for
samples of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to aid
you in getting up clubs.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

We have every reason to be proud of the
paper which we present to our readers this
week. Gen. Fuller's account on the battle be-
tween Atlanta more than justifies all the ex-
pectations that we have raised concerning it.
It is a chapter of real history. Gen. Carlin's
account of the part his brigade took in the
battle of Chickamauga is a splendid com-
panion piece to that of the battle of Gen.
Boynton, which appeared a few weeks ago.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE continues to lead

far in advance of all other publications that

attempt to produce war history.

The National Tribune Costs Only Two Cents a

Week.

GEN. GRANT.

Contrary to all expectations Gen. Grant
did not pass away last week, and at the hour
of going to press continues to survive—that
is if the maintenance of a simulation of the
functions of life under the stimulus of mor-
phia and other powerful excitants can be
called life. The morals of this prolonga-
tion of life have been called in question by
physicians and teachers of ethics. Physi-
cians say that it is a question of but a very
short time—possibly any hour—when the
stimulants will cease to exert any influ-
ence, and then will come a reaction which
cannot help being terrible, and the pro-
duction of this condition involves a great
responsibility upon his medical attendants.There is certainly not a more pathetic
picture in all history than that of the grand
old hero enduring for days and weeks in a
state in which his spirit, seeking release from
his dying body, but lashed to activity by
powerful excitants, wanders as in dream-
land through the stirring scenes of Shiloh
and Vicksburg and the awful struggles of
the Wilderness. Since hope has long since
faded and it is a physical impossibility that
he can live beyond the shortest span of days,
the intelligence of his release will be wel-
come news to millions who sympathize with
him.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is probably as certain as any mortal
thing can be that the armies of Great Britain
and Russia will be in collision within a few
weeks at the farthest. The war spirit is
running high in both countries, and neither
can retreat even if it desired to do so. The
people of Russia seem quite as anxious for
the struggle as those of England.As we have explained before, the contest
is for the possession of certain passes in the
mountain range which are like gates through
a great wall. The Himalaya Mountains are
really a wall around the north and north-
west of India and the range that make up
most of the country of Afghanistan are so
many other parallel walls, penetrated at in-
tervals by gaps which answer the purpose of
gates. Merv is one of these great gates and
the most northern. Herat is another and
more central. Kandahar and Kabul are to
the south, while Peshawar is the gate which
leads into India. The Russians have been
making determined advances towards these
gates for years. They acquired Merv a few
years ago, which brought them within
striking distance of the India frontier.Another step and they will be knock-
ing at the very door of the Queen's Em-
pire. They have diplomatically lied
about their purpose, but have continually
pressed forward, gaining possession of one
strip of country after another, which brought
them nearer and nearer to India. The British
have accepted their excuses and explana-
tions until it seems folly to accept them any
further, and some action must be taken. We
can rest assured that this action will be re-
solute and well adapted to secure the end in
view.It does not appear clear how the Russians
can fight the English to advantage in Af-
ghanistan. It is thousands of miles away
from the Russian Capital, and great deserts
and thinly populated steppes interpose be-
tween it and any well settled portion of the
Czar's domains. The nearest base of sup-
plies must be the Caspian Sea, which lies
many leagues to the northward. On the
other hand the English have at their back
the great Empire of Hindostan, with its
hundreds of millions of people. This is
practically an inexhaustible reservoir from
which to draw men, food, and other war
material, and it would appear as if the Rus-
sian advance, powerful as it may be, will
be overwhelmed by the forces which Eng-
land can move against it.Of course, England will not content her-
self with the purely military operations for
the defense of the northern boundary of
Afghanistan. She will, the moment the war
breaks out, assail the Russian ports in the
Black and Baltic Seas with her immense
fleets, and reduce or destroy everything that
can be reached with their guns. In return,
Russia will attempt to let loose a swarm of
cruisers and swift frigates to prey upon the
English commerce, and in this way she
hopes to inflict a greater damage upon
England than the latter can upon her sea-
coast. We, who know too well the ravages
committed by the "Alabama," can readily
comprehend what damages may result from
the operations of a single swift cruiser to a
commerce whose ships sail whither every sea
upon the globe. The main difficulty about
such privacies would be that Russia has
few ports into which they can run for
security, coal, and refitting. They are no
worse off in this respect, however, than the
rebels were during our war.The war once begun will last two years at
least, and probably longer, because we can
hope for nothing decisive before that time.From a selfish point of view we can re-
joice. The war was bound to come sooner
or later, because the ambitions of the two
countries are such that they cannot be set-
tled without a trial of strength. If Russia
proves an active and enterprising enemy on
the sea, it will give us back much of that
commerce which England snatched away
from us on account of the terror spread by
the "Alabama." As Russia is our great com-
petitor in the grain market, our farmers will
have the benefit arising from her exclusion,
and the demand there will be for our pro-
ducts. Both nations are already calling on
us for arms, ammunition and provisions, and
they will call on us still more imperativelywhen hostilities really begin. It will give
employment for our many mills now lying
idle and develop a great activity in all the
industries of our country.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Administration will probably now
have to deal with a similar question to that
which confronted President Arthur, when he
succeeded Garfield, and which, we think,
he decided wrongly. Then the question was
whether the United States would allow
Chili to despoil Peru of a portion of the
latter's most valuable possessions. Mr.
Blaine had decided that it was our duty to
examine into the merits of the controversy
and to exert our influence to see that no in-
justice was done. Mr. Arthur reversed Mr.
Blaine's action, and allowed Chili to shear
Peru of nearly all her rich silver beds and
other sources of revenue and wealth.Now Mexico is moving an army against
Guatemala with the alleged object of col-
lecting a claim long since due. Of course, a
claim backed by 20,000 armed men will have
to receive Guatemala's immediate attention,
and, as Salvador is knocking at the other
door with a smaller, but very resolute army,
the little Republic will have more than she
can well attend to. She has no money to pay
Mexico's claim, nor has she any credit. Mex-
ico is quite as well satisfied that she has
neither, for a strip of Guatemala territory
will be more acceptable than cash. There is
an old quarrel between the two Republics
over the boundary line between them, and
Mexico is evidently taking advantage of
Guatemala's troubles to rectify the bound-
ary according to her own ideas. She may not
stop until she has absorbed the whole of the
sister State as an indemnity for the war's
cost.The question which the Administration
will have to decide is as to how far we shall
let Mexico go in her spoliation of Guatemala.
It is our duty to supervise the affair. As the
strongest power in this hemisphere, we are
charged with the duty of preserving inter-
national peace, or at least the prevention of
international injustice. The manner in
which the Administration handles this mat-
ter will be fraught with consequence to its
party's hold on power.

THE ISTHUS OF PANAMA.

The evidence becomes stronger every day
that we were none too soon in establishing
ourselves on the Isthmus of Panama. There
is hardly a doubt remaining in the minds of
well-informed men that the present rebel-
lion in the United States of Colombia is to
some extent due to French influence, and
that De Lesseps had calculated upon the
disturbance calling for French troops and
French men-of-war being sent to the Carib-
bean Sea to protect French interests.It is generally believed in Washington
that part of the program of the rebels was
the sale of a strip across the Isthmus to
France for a large sum—stated by many at
100,000,000 francs. The leader of the rebels—
Gen. Prestan—is a French negro, and be-
lieved to be under De Lesseps's influence.
The Panama Railroad, which our marines
and blue-jackets are now guarding, is owned
in France, having been bought by De Les-
seps at the beginning of his work on the canal.Had not our Government acted with such
promptness in occupying the termini and line
of the road, we may be sure that French
marines would now be standing guard from
Aspinwall to Panama, and having once
gained a foothold there, France would be as
unlikely to abandon it as England is to give
up Gibraltar and Malta.

HOW TO SHOW APPRECIATION.

Comrades write us from all parts of the
country testifying their love and admiration
for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We are gratified
exceedingly at this appreciation of the
paper which has cost us so many years of
labor and the expenditure of so much
money to build up to its present condition
of excellence. We can say, without the sus-
picion of a boast, that we place at the service
of the soldiers of the Nation a paper not
surpassed anywhere for the ability and care
with which it is edited, the excellence of the
matter it contains, and tasteful appearance
of its typography and presswork. How well
it has fought the battles of the soldier need
not be recalled. It has fought aggressively
and successfully for every law or measure
that would benefit the soldier.Our readers thoroughly appreciate all this
and they are anxious to manifest their ap-
preciation. They can do so most effectively
by recommending THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
to all comrades who are not now subscrib-
ers, and by each friend of the paper exerting
himself to get us at least one new subscriber.
Try it, comrades, if you love THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE. Every one of you can send in
at least one new name, for no soldier can
decline to pay two cents a week for so good
a paper as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE REAL REASON.

Some one who is afraid or ashamed to sign
his name writes to us from Lebanon, Pa.,
and incloses the following screed from the
Daily Advertiser of that city:WHY WAS IT DONE?
A Washington newspaper of recent date, pub-
lished in the interest of soldiers, contains the
following:"Albert Garrett, of Lebanon, Pa., can go up to
the head of the class." He entered at the age of 13
years, eight months and 25 days; was wounded
when 15 years, eight months and eight days old.
Capt. Garrett is a resident of this borough; is well
and favorably known to most of our citizens. He
was recently employed by the Philadelphia &
Reading Railroad Company as clerk in their
large freight warehouse, and has now taken ser-
vice in the U. S. Army. He is an industrious,
sober and intelligent gentleman.He enlisted as a private in the service, and
served both in the volunteer and Regular service
five years and three months. He was wounded,
and is in receipt of a pension on that account.
A pretty good record, is it not, both civil and
military?

Now look on this:

A few days ago he was proposed, after long solici-
tation by friends, for membership in the Post of
the Grand Army of the Republic of this place.
When the vote was taken for his admission—

HE WAS BLACK-BALLED.

Of course, the reason for this proceeding is not

given outside the Post, as it is a kind of secret-
organization, and, therefore, the people can only
guess at the reason. We guess, and most people
agree with us, that the reason he was black-balled
is because

HE IS A DEMOCRAT!

This is the non-political, non-partisan organ-
ization, so frequently impressed upon the people.
We undertake to say that there is not a member
of the Post who dare give any other reason for his
rejection. Capt. Garrett stands the peer of any of
them, both in service in the army and as an upright
citizen. We have nothing to say about the Post or
its membership, except that the facts above de-
tected greatly imperil before the public its non-
partisan and non-political claims.The anonymous letter says:
The facts stated in regard to the character of the
man are correct, as well as his soldier record, as
you well know. Either publish the article or give
your opinion on the matter.We rarely take notice of anonymous com-
munications, but this one seems to demand
it. In the first place there is a word of truth in
the statement. A man who asserts that a
candidate is black-balled in a G. A. R. Post on
account of his politics is a shallow-pated
idiot, who is fond of falsehood for lying's own
sake.The question of a candidate's political
affiliations has little to do with his admis-
sion to the Order as the particular charac-
ter he may or may not attend. We do not be-
lieve that there is a Post in the United
States but what has a strong proportion of
Democratic members, or in which a question
is asked whether a proposed member is a
Republican, a Democrat, a Greenbacker, a
Prohibitionist, or a Free Lignor advocate.We know nothing of the circumstances of
Capt. Garrett's rejection. It may have been
very unjust, but if so there is hardly a doubt
that the unworthy motives actuating the
black-baller were those of personal dislike
or resentment, and had no connection what-
ever with politics.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

The thrilling account of one of the most
hazardous enterprises of the rebellion is now
offered by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a
club of eight prepaid subscribers. We also
offer it in connection with the paper for \$3,
and alone for \$1.50. To those wishing to
anticipate the story of "The Engine Thieves,"
which is now being published from week to
week in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and at
the same time to have it in handsome book form,
this is an excellent opportunity. Sample
copies of the paper will be sent on applica-
tion to those who wish to use them in can-
vassing for clubs.The number of pension certificates issued
and signed during the week ending March 23,
1885, was as follows: Original, 466; increase,
1,093; re-issue, 23; restoration, 32; dupli-
cate, 23; arrears, 1; accrued, 43. Total,
1,691.The number of pension certificates issued
and signed during the week ending March 31,
1885, was as follows: Original, 919; increase,
633; re-issue, 129; restoration, 70; duplicate,
21; arrears, 0; accrued, 40. Total, 1,841.The number of pension certificates issued
and signed during the week ending April 6,
1885, was as follows: Original, 898; increase,
242; re-issue, 156; restoration, 36; dupli-
cate, 12; arrears, 0; accrued, 10. Total,
1,254.The number of pension certificates issued
and signed during the week ending April 13,
1885, was as follows: Original, 1,344; in-
crease, 559; re-issue, 107; restoration, 52;
duplicate, 10; arrears, 0; accrued, 8. Total,
2,080.The deadlock in the Illinois Legislature
still continues. The force of public opinion
has become so manifest to the recalcitrant
Republicans that they have agreed to vote
for Gen. Logan, and do vote for him when
they are in the hall. One or two always
manages to be away, however, at the time
when their presence and votes would elect.
They do this in the interest of an intriguing
politician named Farwell, who hopes—very
vainly hopes—that if the election of Logan
can be prevented, lightning may strike him.He calculates badly. He would have a world
of reason to regret ever gaining an office by
such trickery. The probabilities now are
that the Legislature will adjourn without
electing any one—that Gov. Oglesby will
appoint Gen. Logan to the Senate to fill the
vacancy, and two years later, when a new
Legislature assembles, Gen. Logan will be
elected by an overwhelming majority, as he
would have been this time had his election
as Senator been an issue last Fall.GOV. HOADLEY, of Ohio, has commissioned
Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, National President
of the Woman's Relief Corps, one of the
members of a Visiting Board of five ladies
to co-operate with the Board of Trustees,
Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at
Xenia, O. This is in accordance with an act
of the Legislature on a bill presented by
Comrade W. S. Matthews, following a reso-
lution of the Ohio Encampment asking for
the appointment of such a Board. It is ex-
pected that means will be devised for a more
practical course of instruction for girls than
is now provided in the Home, particularly
in the line of industrial and domestic train-
ing. No better selection for the place than
Mrs. Sherwood could be found in the State
of Ohio. She is a woman of the highest
character and unsurpassed executive ability,
and she will make herself exceedingly use-
ful in a position which affords so much op-
portunity for doing good.Portrait of Gen. Grant is a very artistic pic-
ture, and one which catches and reproduces
the spirit shining through the old hero's
face, with a fidelity that is impossible in a
photograph. The head is of the "heroic
size," the best for the purpose, and every
detail is treated with the highest ability.
Every soldier will appreciate the picture
highly.AN ASTROLOGICAL hunching prophesied
that if Gen. Grant lived until March 31 he
would live until September.

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Old
Commander.His Marvelous Stock of Information—Affection for
Old Soldiers—Keen Sense of Honor.There is no telling how much Gen. Grant
knows, and how much he can tell. He is a
NATIONAL TRIBUNE reporter during the
winter months, and he has a stock of infor-
mation which is almost boundless. He re-
members an incident which occurred during
Andrew Johnson's famous "awing around the
circle" which very graphically illustrates that,"
he continued, "You will remember that he took
Gen. Grant with him on that celebrated trip
as a sort of a star attraction. Grant was shown
at all the places visited, and Johnson took the
travellers to the White House, and he forthwith
proceeded to fire off a speech. You recollect the result.
Grant was unanimously nominated by the Re-
publicans for President, and Johnson was elected
and Johnson was left by both parties. During that
trip Gen. Rawlins and a gentleman who was
upon very close relations with Mr. Johnson got
into a quarrel about the matter of the civil war.
Both were good lawyers, and each maintained
his position strongly. Neither would yield,
and finally Rawlins said, 'Suppose we ask Gen.
Grant?'Why, what does he know of international
law? said the Colonel, who was Rawlins's op-
ponent.You never know what the extent of his
information is, and he would not tell you, and I
would like to submit the question to him."
It was agreed, and both gentlemen went into
another car, where Gen. Grant was smoking,
and they talked of the matter until Johnson
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and finally Rawlins said, 'Suppose we ask Gen.
Grant?'Why, what does he know of international
law? said the Colonel, who was Rawlins's op-
ponent.You never know what the extent of his
information is, and he would not tell you, and I
would like to submit the question to him."
It was agreed, and both gentlemen went into
another car, where Gen. Grant was smoking,
and they talked of the matter until Johnson
and Johnson were left by both parties. During that
trip Gen. Rawlins and a gentleman who was
upon very close relations with Mr. Johnson got
into a quarrel about the matter of the civil war.
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information is, and he would not tell you, and I
would like to submit the question to him."

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

No noteworthy change took place in the
General's condition to-day, he remaining in the
same comfortable state he has been for some
days past.Philip R. Schuyler Post, No. 51, of Philadel-
phia, to-day sent a dispatch to Gen. Grant sym-
bolizing with him in his hour of affliction,
and saying: "We learn with sincere sor-
row that one whom we love, and who never
suffered defeat, lies so near to the point of
death and may succumb to that fatal destroyer,
and that although he may be called to answer
the long roll but a short time before us, we ear-
nestly pray that we may all meet at the reas-
sembling of the Grand Army of the Republic
again."

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Gen. Grant was feeling so well last night
that the physicians determined to allow him
to sleep in the natural way without the
aid of morphia. The result was unsatisfac-
tory. The General first fell into a slight doze,
but turned uneasily on his couch. Toward
midnight the throat secretions began to be an-
noying, and he was